dhotras. These people get cotton yarn from Bombay, Hubli and Madras and work in counts ranging from 20 to 100. The price per packet of yarn of counts ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8-0. Raw silk is cleaned and worked locally, reeled and worsted. Worsted silk is valued from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8-0 per seer of 24 tolas, while raw silk is priced at Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per seer of 27 or 28 tolas. The fly-shuttle loom is largely in use the loom costing from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. All the parts of the loom are prepared locally in the carpentry school, the ಕುಂಟೆ alone being got from Salem. A pair of towels is valued from annas 10 to Rs. 1-8-0, while dhotras of the 20 to 100 counts are valued from Rs. 4 to 15 respectively. The silk sari of the Dhamavaram pattern is valued from Rs. 35 to 40, while the silk moguta and silk kerchief are priced at 6 annas 9 pies to 7 annas 6 pies per tola.

Weaving is learnt, without any charge being incurred therefor, either in the weaving school or from elders, in the course of 3 to 5 years. One knowing the trade can easily learn weaving saris of the Dharmavaram fashion within six months.

A towel maker earns Rs. 8 to 10 a month, a dhotra weaver Rs. 6 to 10 and the sari man Rs. 10 to 12 in the same time.

2. *Carpentry.*—There are ten families of carpenters in Hole-Narsipur Town, who buy timber either in Mysore or Fraserpet teakwood being priced at Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-14-0 per cubic foot, honne wood at Rs. 1-2-0 to 1-6-0 and mathi wood at 14 annas to Rs. 1-2-0. The implements in use are the chisel, adze, plane, saw, etc., the set costing about Rs. 15 to 20. Each man turns out 1 to 3 rupees worth of work in a day.

The trade may be learnt free of cost in the local industrial school in about 5 to 7 years. A carpenter earns Rs. 10 to 30 a month. A chair is said to be valued at Rs. 5, an almyra Rs. 30 to 50, a table Rs. 6 to 15, a bench Rs. 4 to 6, a stool Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and a box Rs. 5 to 15.

3. *Basket-making.*—There are four families of basket-makers in the town of Hole-Narsipur who ply their trade in addition to agriculture. They buy bamboos at Rs. 8 per 100 which they work with the special scythe or (ಮಚ್ಚು) and the knife (ಚಕ್ಕಿ). These implements can be made locally and are had for 5 annas 6 pies a set. To make baskets, etc., one man slits the bamboo and prepares it for work, while another knits the same into a basket. A basket is sold from 1 to 4 annas. This trade is learnt from elders of the family free of cost within a month's time. The average earning of a basket-maker is Re. 1-0-0 a month.

4. *Rope-making.*—In Kadabinakote village four families of Madigas are engaged in rope-making industry in addition to agriculture. Flax is bought at Rs. 2 a maund and is made into ropes by means of two sticks about a foot long. One workman within three days makes a rope of 15 yards which he sells at 1 rupee, smaller ones being sold down to 2 annas. This work is learnt from elders free of cost within one month. A rope maker earns about Rs. 10 a year.

DAVANGERE TALUK.

The information relates to the industries practised in 19 villages of the taluk.

1. *Weaving.*—In Davangere town "Dhotras" and "Saris" are being woven.

There are one hundred and thirty-three families engaged in kambli weaving in the suburbs and seven families engaged in weaving cottons also.

The raw materials such as yarn, etc., are said to be got from Hubli, Bombay, and other places for the weavers of Davangere Town.

In Halvarti village there are twelve families of Kurubas who are engaged in weaving kamblies, seven of them living solely by it. These people buy wool from Gollas rearing sheep in the adjoining villages at Rs. 10-8-0 per maund and make into 30 seers of yarn paying a cooly of 4 annas a seer. In Hadadi and Lokikere undressed wool is bought at Rs. 4 per maund. It is reported that in Halavarti if eight people join together, one loom can be worked and half a yard of kambli woven in a day. The instruments used are Shears, ಕವರು, ಬಿಲ್ಲು, ರಾಟೆ, ಹರಗುಣಿ ದಾಣಿ, ಬಡಿಗೋಲು, ಅಣಕೋಲು, ಕುಂಟೆ, ಜಂತ್ರ and ಚೀಪು. Many of these are prepared locally,

the set costing from Rs. 10 to 30. No cost is incurred in learning the trade. From 2 to 3 years are required for the same. In Mayikonda, one ordinary kambli is woven, in a day, while a superior one takes 4 days. An ordinary kambli is priced from Rs. 4 to 5, that of the first sort fetching Rs. 20 to 30.

Weaving hatchadas (bed sheets) is followed by three families of Cheluvadis or Holeyas in Kodaganuru, while one family in Nalkunda and two in Mayikonda also weave hatchadas using the rough instruments of ಉಜ್ಜಿ shuttle, etc., costing about Rs. 8 a set. It takes 3 days to weave one hatchada.

A kambli weaver is said to earn Rs. 2 a month in Halavarti, while he is said to earn Rs. 100 a year at Lokikere and Rs. 80 in Hadadigrama.

There are 102 cloth looms in the town worked by Jadas. They import their yarn. Inferior coloured fibre and silk called "ಉಂಡೆರೇಷ್ಮೆ" used for borders of cloths are also imported. The looms are all of the indigenous pattern and no fly-shuttle looms have yet been introduced. The cost of each loom varies from Rs. 8 to 15.

Thirty-six looms weave sadis, 20 weave small panches, 4 make bodices (ಕಣಗಳು), and 42 are engaged in making ordinary panches. Sadis woven in the 36 looms are valued at from Rs. 14 to 32. More costly sadis are also sometimes woven. The average outturn of a loom per month is Rs. 46. Each of the 46 looms weaving ordinary panches, turn out Rs. 30 worth of work every month, while each of the looms for bodices (ಕಣಗಳು) yield Rs. 20 a month and small looms weaving panches yield Rs. 15 a month.

There are also 8 looms in the town weaving kamblies. The average outturn of each of these looms is 12 kamblies of Rs. 6 each or Rs. 72 per month. Costlier kamblies are also sometimes woven and the time occupied in making them is proportionately longer.

The bulk of the wool is local. But coloured wool employed in weaving coloured lines in the body of the kambli is imported. The local weavers are not able to dye the wool to the required tint. The art is generally learnt by apprenticeship and some Mahomedans and boys of other castes have also learnt weaving.

The finished products are readily sold in the local market and no difficulty is experienced for selling any large stock. The weavers are all generally poor and in the hands of sowcars and take large advances in addition to yarn from the sowcars.

Cotton ginning.—There are 5 cotton ginning factories all worked by steam power. There are also 2 cotton presses. Besides these there are about 500 hand gins at work during the season each of which cleans half a maund of cotton per day. The quantity of cotton ginned in each factory and other particulars are given below:—

	Name of Factory	Nominal H. P.	Number of saw gins	Number of small gins	Outturn per day in maunds
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	The South Indian Company (Agent Nadirshah and Horumsji Balagamvala)	72	1	15	450
2.	Harilal Moganlal ...	48	6	12	260
3.	Hanumanthappa and Basettappa.	60	2	14	150
4.	The Mahalakshmi Factory...	60	2	14	300
5.	Ramji Ratanji ...	34	4	7	160

COTTON PRESSES.

1. The Tadpatri Press.
2. The South Indian Co., by Nadirshah.

Both are full presses and press 400 to 430 lbs.

2. *Carpentry.*—In all the villages of the taluk about which information has been supplied, except Halavarti, carpentry is being practised, mostly as a caste profession, sometimes along with smiths' work and in the majority of cases with agriculture as the main calling. About fifty-three families are engaged in this work, most of them being of the Badagi or Vajaru caste. Two Mahomedan families at Davangere and one each at Anagodu and Mayikonda villages follow carpentry. Also a Naik and a Lingayet of Mayikonda are carpenters.

The usual instruments of the small and big adzes, chisels, saws, augers, braces, squares, files and sharpening wood* are availed of. The cost of a set of instruments is said to vary from Rs. 10 to 25.

* ಮಸಗಲ್ಲು.

Some carpenters make only agricultural implements out of materials supplied by raiyats. A few are engaged in providing woodwork for houses. The amount of work turned out in a day depends mostly on the help the workman gets from the villagers. If helped he is said to turn out 4 ploughs. In some villages he is said to earn wages varying from 6 to 8 annas a day, in Lokikere a carpenter is said to build a common cart in four weeks.

No cost is incurred in learning the profession as generally the elders of the family teach their youngsters. The time required to learn carpentry cannot be fixed. It is said to take 1 to 5 years. Each craftsman is said to earn Rs. 10 to 20 a month in Davangere Town, while the workman in the suburban village Rs. 5 to 15 a month, or Rs. 100 a year, or both grain and money from agriculturists, as in Kodaganuru, Anagodu, etc.

3. *Smiths' work.*—There are nine families of smiths at Davangere kasaba, five in Mayikonda, four in Kodaganuru, three in each of the Belavanuru, Huchchappanahalli, Anagodu and Lokikere villages, two in each of the Nalkunda, Badadagrama, Hadadi and Avaragolla villages and one in the remaining villages except Halvarti. These people follow their caste profession in addition to agriculture and are mainly employed in making agricultural implements out of materials supplied by raiyats, getting in most cases, *mirases* in return. The usual implements of the bellows, anvil, the heavy and small hammers, the tongs, chisels, braces and a few* others are used in their work. The cost of a set of instruments is said to vary from Rs. 8 to 70, depending probably on the nature of the articles the smith is expected to manufacture. In Davangere town the estimate is Rs. 70, while in Kandagallu village it is only Rs. 8. Each workman is said to turn out 8 annas worth of work. On an average he is said to earn Rs. 15 to 20 in Davangere Town, Rs. 5 to 8 in several villages, and grain worth Rs. 40 a year in Balavanuru, while in some others the earning is said to be not ascertainable. For sharpening a plough-share he is paid 6 pies, for making a scythe 4 annas, etc.

* ಬಕ್ಕಸ ಗೊಲು ಜಿಗ್ಗು ಮಣೆ ಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಲು.

No cost is incurred in learning the trade or calling and 1 or 2 years is said to be the time taken in learning the same.

Goldsmiths' work.—There are forty-eight families of gold and silver smiths in the taluk, of whom about twenty-four live in the kasaba town. Nearly all of them belong to the Akkasale caste. The usual instruments of the anvil, hammer, tongs, bellows, blowpipe, pincers, files, wire-drawers, prints, wooden plates, etc., are used in making the required articles. The cost of a set of instruments is set to range from Rs. 10 to 25. The nature of the articles prepared by the Smith at Davangere town is not given, while the silversmith of Ayragere, Aiguru, Shiramgondlahalli and of some other villages prepares 2 patties or silver belts in a day. In no village or town is any cost incurred for learning the craft, for which about three years is said to be necessary. Each workman is said to earn from about Rs. 5 to 20 a month. In some cases articles are repaired and in some they are prepared either for sale or for wages.

4. *Basket-making.*—There are twenty-eight families of Koramas in Davangere Town, who make baskets with the help of the straight scythe (ಕುಡುಗೊಲು). There are also two families of the same caste in Mayakonda village, who make baskets and also brooms. These people can make 10 baskets or 20 brooms in a day selling the same in adjoining villages at 6 pies a basket and 3 pies a broom. The straight scythe is said to cost half a rupee, the raw materials are bought. The trade is learnt from elders from infancy without any charge therefor.

5. *Weaving date mats.*—There are eight families in Nalkunda who, in addition to agriculture, work with baskets of date reeds and mats of date leaves.

6. *Shoe-making.*—There are five families of Mochis in Davangere town, eight of Begars in Ayragere, six and eight of Madigas in Aiguru and Shiramagondlahalli, respectively, and also four Begars in Mayakonda.

These people use the awl, hammer, horn or ಕೊಂಬು anvil, whetstone, and ಪುಳಿ ದಂಬಿಗೆ, the whole set costing from Rs. 2 to 5.

A workman is said to make one pair of shoes a day at 9 annas a pair at Mayikonda. At Avargolla he is said to earn Rs. 50 a year.

As usual no cost is incurred for learning the trade which is learnt from the elders of the family.

7. *Tailoring.*—There are twenty-six families of tailors in Davangere Town carrying on their trade and are said to earn from Rs. 15 to 20 a month. They are all of the Darji caste.

8. *Pottery.*—In Mayikonda a Telgu man, a Lingayet and a Kumbar family are engaged in pottery, while there are five families of potters at Anaberu. These people use the rotator or ತಿರುಗಣಿ and the ತಟ್ಟುವಣಿ or "shaping wood" as their instruments for turning the clay into vessels, etc.

About 4,000 pot-tiles are said to be baked in a day and 4 pots are prepared by one workman in the same period. A thousand tiles cost Rs. 5. As usual no cost is incurred for learning the profession, it being got at by youngsters by working with their elders.

The earnings of a potter per month are said to be Rs. 8 or 10 in Anaberu village. A potter generally follows his profession in addition to agriculture.

By Order,
K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.